

HOT SPRING

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ONLY ONE TASK

"The Tamils have only one task before them. Through toil and tears, come what may, they must live and fight to regain the greatness and glory of their ancestors and restore the Tamil State and existed for over 2000 years, before Ceylon passed under Western domination."

C. Snntharalingam
former M. P. for Vavuniya,
May 28, 1957.

ARMY - OCCUPIED AREAS A VERITABLE DESERT —

The more serious indictable offences listed in the Ceylon Penal Code such as house - breaking, looting and arson are being all committed by Sri Lankan Armed Forces in the occupied territories of Valikamam North, Valikamam West and Islands, according to reports reaching Jaffna.

Since the outbreak of the war in June, 1990. Sri Lankan Armed Forces have occupied certain villages of Valikamam North, Valikamam West and all the islands west of the Jaffna peninsula from time to time. The occupants of these villages who have lived for generations from time immemorial have been displaced and are living elsewhere in the free territories of the North. The people of these villages abandoned their houses as well as other movable property at the approach of the Sinhala Army into their villages. Not more than a few - a couple of hundreds or sometimes much less who belong generally to the old and infirm group - who could not flee at the approach of the Sinhala army are living there. There are reports that some of these are now dead with nobody to conduct even obsequies.

'Uthayan' a Tamil daily published in Jaffna quoted a Catholic priest from Mathagal - Ilavalai who came to Jaffna, after having stayed at Mathagal - Ilavalai for some time even after the Sri Lankan Army occupation of that area, as saying that the place looked like a desert. According to him domestic animals such as goats and cattle are being slaughtered by the Armed Forces for their food. Only dogs are moving about the place without anybody to feed them.

According to the report temples and houses have been looted. Doors of Hindu temples and Christian Churches have been broken open

and golden jewellery and other valuables have been looted by the Armed forces of Sri Lanka.

The report further says that only about 500 persons are still living in these areas. Most of them are old and infirm. Some people are staying in a convent. Others are staying in houses. As most of the people there are old and infirm they hardly get out and information about them is scant. There was one specific case of an old man having died inside his house, unknown to others. Only after the body began to smell, the Sri Lankan soldiers found the dead body of an old man in a highly decomposed state. Thereafter some of the remaining people there had the body cremated. Most people are half - fed, without - medical care and subject to psychological strain because the members of their families have fled the area.

According to another report in 'Eelanatham' many houses in Alaveddy North have been demolished to the ground

level. Many houses have been broke - opened and valuables looted. The Sri Lankan Army has now withdrawn from certain areas of Alaveddy North which they occupied earlier. Some displaced persons from these areas who went to see their houses after the Sri Lankan Army had withdrawn reported that buildings have been demolished, broke - opened and valuables looted by the occupying forces. According to eye - witness reports two up - stair houses near the Seenankaladdy school as well as many

other houses there have been razed to the ground. They were intact when the Army came in. Most asbestos - roof - sheets have been removed by the forces. Not a single valuable item is left behind - Everything has been looted by the Sri Lankan Army.

All local dailies in Jaffna reported that smoke was seen from the direction of Mathagal on September 26 and 27 which suggested that the Sri Lankan Army was burning up houses of persons who had fled the area. Also explosions are heard by adjoining villagers of Sinhala

Army occupied areas of Valikamam North and West. The noise is believed to be caused by the blasting of houses.

According to another report about 50 persons out of those who could not flee when the Sri Lankan Army occupied Pungudutivu are now dead - unknown to their relatives and friends. About 650 persons were caught up in Pungudutivu. Out of that number about 50 are dead within the period of one year. Their bodies were cremated by the remaining persons there.

TWELVE TAMIL CIVILIANS ARRESTED IN TRINCOMALEE

Twelve Tamil civilians from Periyakadai area in Trincomalee town have been arrested by Sri Lankan Police on Thursday, September 25, according to reports from Trincomalee.

The reports say that on Thursday, September 25, Sri Lankan Police personnel rounded up the Periyakadai area within Trincomalee town and people were asked to assemble at Sinna Muttravali (Small

Playground) within the Periyakadai area.

The people who assembled were checked and twelve Tamils from amongst them were taken to the Police Station. No news has been received of their release since then.

Ammunition Dump Captured at Kattaikadu

Mini - Camp, Sentry Posts Destroyed

Thirty Sri Lankan soldiers were killed and over 200 weapons and two vehicles were captured by the LTTE in an early morning attack at Vetrilaikerny - Kattaikadu on Friday, 2nd October. LTTE also captured the ammunition dump of the Sri Lankan Army at Kattaikadu.

The news in this connection state that a special Commando Unit of the Tigers - both sexes - and the Sea Tigers carried out a stunning attack on a number of sentry posts and a mini - camp, covering a distance of two and a half miles in the Vetrilaikerny - Kattaikadu area. The mini - camp and sentry posts were captured and destroyed. Three armoured vehicles which came to their rescue were also destroyed.

This is the largest haul of arms and ammunition ever taken by the Tigers in a single attack.

This haul included two vehicles, 50 calibre gun and other sophisticated military hardware which are reportedly of Belgian manufacture.

30 Sri Lankan soldiers were killed in this action. Many more injured fled to the main camp. 13 Tigers also lost their lives in this heroic encounter.

Poonakri Villages Bombed for two consecutive days

While Sri Lankan Air Force bombers, and Avro planes bombed, helicopters strafed the entire area around Poonakari for two days following the LTTE attack at Pallikudah on September 25.

According to the reports several civilian houses have been damaged and destroyed in the villages of Karukkativu, Vallumunai, Selliahtivu, Madduvilnadu, Nallur, Samipilavu and Nachchikudah.

Bombers attack Mulliyavalai

Four Persons died and five others were injured, when Sri Lanka bombers attacked Mulliyavalai in the Mullaitivu District on Wednesday, September 30.

Of the four who died, three belong to the same family. Sabaratnam (38) his wife Kili (28) and daughter Rajitha (8) are the three members of the same family who died. These were persons who were living at Mulliyavalai as refugees, having been earlier displaced from their homes in Trincomalee. The fourth person who was killed has been identified as S. Sinnarasa of Vavunia. The injured have been admitted to the hospital.

Who are the Bigger Humbugs

In most skills certain words are quite often used - and those words attach to themselves quite an appropriate nomenclature - jargon!

So too in the world of politics and journalism - especially in this Island and in India - words or phrases such as 'democratic process', 'national mainstream politics' etc. are so frequently and lavishly used without any real meaning that they remain completely unintelligible words in the context in which they are used. More often than not they are debased language that 'jargon' is an appropriate nomenclature for these words and phrases.

Indian Assistance

Big brother India, in her ambition to be the big bully, had been a little too generous with advice for her small neighbours - all for her perceived 'geo-political' interests no doubt. Geo-political interest is the modern political cum journalistic jargon for the discredited theory of 'spheres of influence' as one can see it.

So in July, 1987 India came to the help of J. R. Jayawardene making it out in India that she was going to the aid of the suffering Tamils of Eelam! Of course the Indian Press - 'national' press like the Sri Lankan national media - began to extol the virtues of Tamils 'joining the democratic process' and 'main stream politics' and Sri Lankan 'national media' based in Colombo and the Sinhala politicians made liberal use of the jargon.

Perhaps being jargons of the politico-journalist

world they were not really understood - at least by some calling themselves also militants. But that is not the matter. The politico-journalist jargons 'militants, terrorists, democratic process, mainstream politics etc.' are being repeatedly written and pronounced with reference to people and situations that are entirely different from the ordinary dictionary meaning of these words that one is confused and confounded.

'Terrorists' Converted to 'Militants'

Take for example the word militants. This word is now being used with the adjective 'former' to refer to some persons who are also, referred to as the Colombo Tamil groups or simply Tamil groups.

Kumaran

They were formerly referred to as terrorists. Of course the TULF and Tamil Congress members are not given the distinction of being 'former militants'. The ordinary meaning of the word militant is one who is engaged in warfare. These groups did at one time say that they were engaged in warfare against the Sinhala government for the expressed purpose of creating the Tamil Eelam state but of course the people soon came to know the objective towards which their militancy was directed. They were disarmed by the LTTE and soon were in exile and the Tamils found themselves to be in a much happier and stronger position by their exile.

When the Indian Army was brought into Tamil Eelam in 1987 these 'militants' also came back to Tamil Eelam. People were told that they had given up their 'militancy' and they themselves said that they had joined the 'democratic process' and 'national mainstream politics'. What they meant by these phrases is unknown.

When these groups came back after the Accord to Tamil Eelam they were however armed. Their guns began to fire stealthily at fellow Tamils but not against the foreign armies of occupation - be it Indian or Sri Lankan. Their 'militancy' was now directed against the people.

In fact they were armed by the Indian government. Why should groups which had given up militancy, which had joined the 'democratic process' and 'national mainstream politics' require any arms at all when there was the all-powerful, fourth-largest army in the world present in Tamil Eelam territory to give them security? And why should loud-mouthed democrats give these 'former militants' bullets instead of ballots?

Then of course some of them became 'rulers' of Tamil Eelam under Indian aegis and 'former militants' started hunting down the Tamil people. People were shot dead under all sorts of pretexts. If a son cannot be caught the father is shot or vice versa. A baker is persecuted because he supplies bread to his customers - some of whom are suspected LTTE or said

to be so and so the 'former militants' carried on their reign of terror under the all-powerful protection of the Indian Army. This did not last long and the 'former militants' again found themselves in self-imposed exile - some at Colombo and others in India.

'Former militants' still with guns

Now the Colombo exiles are referred to as 'former militants' by the 'national media' and the Sinhala politicians. And what do they do? They are now out with the Sinhala Army in the Northeast. They are not members of the Sri Lankan Armed Forces but are working with the Sinhala armed forces. They are a separate group but strutting about with guns in their shoulders in the company of the Sinhala Army. How far have they joined the 'democratic process'? Their only contribution to 'main stream politics' is to go about armed with the Sinhala Army to harass Tamils. They are eulogistically praised by the Sinhala politicians and the 'national media' as 'former militants' who have joined the 'democratic process' and 'main-stream politics' and their leaders in Colombo take pride in the fact that they have joined the 'democratic process' and 'national main stream' when their only contribution is to serve the Sinhala Army militarily.

Sinhala Politicians and 'National' mediemen

The Sinhala politicians and 'national press' referred to

them as 'TERRORISTS' before the Accord. But now that they have become subservient tools in the hands of the Sinhala Army - still not being a part of the Sinhala Army but only its servants - their nomenclature has been changed - from 'terrorists' to 'former militants'. When did the 'national media' and Sinhala politicians realise that they were not 'terrorists' but only 'militants'?

It is clear from the description afforded to these armed gangs by the 'national media' and Sinhala politicians that the words 'terrorist' and 'militant' have no definite meaning in their dictionary. These words are freely used to describe respectively people whom they dislike or mercenaries whom they can employ.

Now some leaders of these gangsters have, we are told have asked their masters - the Sinhala Army and government - that they should be employed in greater numbers in the Northeast, under the protective custody of the Sinhala Army of course. Bravo Militancy!

All these show that these people remain what they had always been - gangsters and mercenaries. They have not joined the 'democratic process'. They only know to wield a gun under other people's protection. But they insist on calling themselves 'former militants' who have joined the 'democratic process' and they are fondly referred to as such by the Sinhala chauvinists. Who are the bigger humbugs? The mercenaries or the Sinhala politicians and 'national mediemen'?

OUR READERS SAY

Dr. Bhutros Ghali has warned that if the rights of the minorities are not conceded and their human rights are not protected, there is every danger that the world will split into four hundred smaller countries, in the next ten years. He has further said this would make matters worse for the poorer countries, cause endless border clashes and economic ruination. Dr. Ghali is the Secretary - General of the United Nations, and number one international civil servant. Besides, he is himself a minority Christian in the Arab World and married to a Jewish wife and should know what he is talking about.

The world trend today is not towards empires, evil or otherwise, as in the past. The break up of the Soviet Union into fifteen ethnic groups, Yugoslavia into five and Czechoslovakia into two different countries has been

cited by Dr. Ghali who has added, this may trigger further break up of countries where oppressed minorities are living. Sinhala leaders have still not understood that the era of one race, however powerful, to rule over another race is no more. "Each race for itself and God for us all" is the motto of the 21st century.

In this changing world the Sinhala leaders are like frogs

in the well. They should not imagine they can carry on in the same old way, or that the North East is the dowry of the Sinhala - Buddhist race. The tyranny of the majority should be ended immediately or the predictions of Dr. Ghali may come true here, despite the discarded second-hand battle tanks from Czechoslovakia.

R. L. THEVATHASAN
Erlalai.

World War Ammunitions used by Govt. of Sri Lanka in Northeast?

Brig. Kenneth Perera of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence answering pressmen's questions said that a stock of ammunitions and explosives dating back to the Second World War period was stowed by a Belgian firm in a ware-house at Galle harbour under an agreement with the government of Sri Lanka in 1985. According to him the stock is being now dumped in the sea. A pressmen asked Brig. Perera whether any of this material is being used in the Northeast war but Brig. Perera refused to answer the question. Here is the relevant question and answer.

Q: Is any world war material being used in the North - East war?

A: I can't divulge that for Security reasons.

— The Island - 19.9.1992

The Seven sins According to Mahatma Gandhi

1. Politics without Principles.
2. Wealth without work.
3. Commerce without morality.
4. Education without character.
5. Pleasure without conscience.
6. Science without Humanity.
7. Worship without Sacrifice.

Vathiry Development Foundation,
Alvai.

Storm in a tea-cup - J. R.'s war-path

Oh, vanity of vanities!
How wayward the decrees of fate are?
How very weak the very wise
How very small the very great are?

Thackeray

"Hatred ceases not by hatred but by love" is the eternal law, as was taught by Lord Buddha in the Dhammapada Sutra.

These are the words of wisdom that reverberated at the San Francisco Peace Conference Hall in 1951 from J. R. the then Finance Minister of Ceylon when he championed Japan's interests. The Conference was a sequel to the Potsdam Declaration of July, 1945.

On his return from San Francisco, J. R. a senior member of the D. S. Senanayake's cabinet must have nurtured a covert ambition for the Island's next premiership. A quarter century and eight premierships by-passed him (two spells by Dudley and two by Sirimavo Bandaranayake). The bottled up aspirations needed a vent that kept on eluding him. The very long brooding has only nurtured his ego to wreak vengeance. And when it came finally in 1977, there was not much of glitter and power in the premiership. It seemed obsolete. Something of a 'foist' must needs to be achieved. He created the Executive Presidency and stepped in - a misfit.

A benevolent dictator, he could have been adding lustre to his elder statesmanship. But ended a malevolent tyrant "Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God", said Benjamin Franklin but the great shepherd of this Isle had the whip of all repressive laws in his hand. One had to obey or perish.

A mere housewife at Horagolle, a widow, later on ascended the Island's leadership. The first woman Premier of the World who chaired the Non-Aligned Movement in Colombo posed a possible threat to J. R.'s continued leadership. Arrogant recourse to vengeance was his sole motivation. Depriving Sirimavo Bandaranayake's civic rights was a democratic affront. Worse still, was the collection of undated letters of resignation from Members of Parliament of his own party, the UNP, was a mockery of the exercise of franchise at the highest level. So when the Ministers and Members of Parliament entered Parliament they were nothing but dumb driven cattle. Thus, whatever he dictated became law.

Military solution and annihilation of the Tamils was his avowed objective on the road to vendetta. He borrowed Vorster's boots from South Africa which fitted him well and began his march on the war path.

22nd May, 1978 - Law No. 16

Proscribed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and other similar organisations. Mark well! Other similar organisations were not worthy of mention even in 1978 by J. R. The period of proscription was one year.

21st. May, 1979

It was found necessary to bring another Bill amending the earlier Act, by substituting in Sec. 15 the words

"two years" for one year. By July the same year, it was found that the exercise was a futile one and it was decided to replace the law by a far wider one.

Birth of P. T. A. - July, 1978

The Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act was passed by Parliament. It is an obvious instance of ambiguity in J. R.'s Laws and the perversity in their implementation begin to unfold. So much so the 'Temporary Provisions' of the P. T. A. have been in constant use 'temporarily' for the last ten years. It was designed to be applicable to the LTTE, and the

Arunthathi

Norhesst. The Sinhala politicians, press, and public were beguiled under the pretext that these laws were for another territory - the Tamil Eelam. Agony, it was for the Tamils and ecstasy for the Sinhala chauvinists.

Ironically, however, the repression moved Southwards, thus engulfing the entire Island. J. R. caught his own people - the Sinhalese - napping and in this process mauled the JVP. More than 30,000 youths were slain in cold blood. Many were reported missing and untraceable. This was the national security provided by the National Security Minister, Lalith Athulathmudali.

11th July, 1979

Brigadier T. I. 'Bull' Weerasingha, then Chief of Staff of the Sri Lankan Army, was appointed overall Commander of the security forces in the administrative District of Jaffna.

14th July, 1979

J. R. gave the 'Imperial fiat' to Brigadier T. I. Weerasingha thus:- "It will be your duty to eliminate in accordance with the laws of the land the menace of terrorism in all its forms from the Island and more especially from the Jaffna District. I will place at your disposal all resources of the state. I earnestly request all law abiding citizens to give their co-operation to you. This task has got to be performed before 31st December, 1979 - that is within a period of six months. A simple military solution 'in accordance with the laws of the land'!

December 1979

P. T. A. being insufficient, on the very same day the Cabinet decided to clamp down a state of emergency in the Jaffna District and the President further invoked the Provisions of the Public Security Act which gave the Police and Armed Forces the power to dispose dead bodies without inquest. The sum effect of this was that 'Jungle law' prevailed and was legitimised. It became the survival of the fittest. It was to combat this state terrorism that the LTTE became a historical necessity - the last repository the hope and salvation of the Tamils.

31st December 1979

Brigadier Weerasingha, however, reported to the President that his mission was accomplished, as decreed and the Brigadier, a kinsman of J. R. was duly rewarded him for his services, as High Commissioner in Canada.

BUDDHISM BEING SPREAD BY ARMY

Reports from Trincomalee state that recently, the Commander of the Sri Lankan Army declared open a statue of Lord Buddha at Plantain Point Trincomalee Army Camp in the presence of Buddhist priests.

It is said that the statue was erected in memory of Brig. Lucky Wijeyaratne who was killed in a land mine attack by LTTE. Brig. Lucky Wijeyaratne, a man from South Sri Lanka, was

(Continued on Page 4)

LTTE ATTACK AT KOKKUTHODUWAI

The LTTE destroyed ten Sri Lankan Army sentry posts near the S. L. Army Camp at Kokkuthoduwai in Manal Aru and also recovered many arms and ammunitions.

The reports in this connection state that on Monday, September 28, the LTTE launched offensive attack simultaneously on ten Sri Lankan sentry posts guarding the Sri Lankan Army Camp at Kokkuthoduwai in Manal Aru area. The attack which began early in the morning at 3-45 a. m. lasted for one hour and forty five minutes.

Ten Sri Lankan soldiers were killed and 35 injured - twelve seriously.

When the sentry posts were attacked Sri Lankan troops from the main Kokkuthoduwai Camp at Kotankerni tried to move to the rescue of the soldiers in the sentry posts but LTTE foiled their move.

Sri Lankan troops from Mankindi and Munthirikukulam Army Camps launched shell attack directed towards

Tiger positions. At the same time two Sri Lankan Navy Gun Boats started cannon fire towards LTTE positions. At the same time a Sri Lankan helicopter also fired at Tiger positions from the air.

Despite the combined forces attack the Tigers successfully captured the sentry posts, recovered Sri Lankan weaponry and destroyed all the ten camps.

The Tigers said that five of their men died in the battle at Kokkuthoduwai.

What about Y8 Explosion? Embarrassing Question Indeed!

Here are some questions by pressmen and answers to them given by Brig. Kenneth Perera of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence:

Q: What about the Trincomalee ferry blast?

A: It is being investigated. The Army had been using this ferry for months. The explosive device is believed to have been inside or under the ferry. 24 were killed in that blast. There were some Tamil civilians also among those killed.

Q: The army could have been carrying the explosive device?

A: There is no reason for the army to carry something that will suddenly explode.

Q: Then what about the Y8 explosion?

A: In this case the bomb had been planted by the LTTE.

The Island - 19.9.1992

WANTED

If you know something about the Ancient History of the Eastern Province, please be good enough to write to:

Advertiser,
C/o. Hot Spring

HOT SPRING

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War Between Two Countries

Recent reports from Sri Lankan Army occupied areas of Valikamam North and Valikamam West reveal that the Sri Lankan Armed Forces are carrying out destruction and plunder of properties there.

Houses are blasted and bulldozed. Remaining ones are broke - open and valuables therein looted. Others are simply burnt.

Premadasa, earlier as Minister of Housing, announced ambitious plans of house - building programmes. Since he opted to take the war-path against Tamil Eelam, his Armed Forces are destroying houses in such large numbers that he may go down in history as the greatest destroyer of houses.

Apart from the wanton, wilful damage to houses his armed forces are enriching themselves liberally by loot in Tamil Eelam.

It was not long before that the dead body of a Naval rating in the Sri Lankan Navy killed by a sea-mine laid by the Tigers, was found to have been adorned in the neck with two 'Thalikodies'. The 'Thalikody' is the ceremonial wedlock worn around a Tamil bride's neck by the bride-groom at the time of the wedding. It signifies her married status at sight and is regarded as a venerable and precious emblem of marriage. How came this - and in this case not one but two - to adorn the Sinhala naval rating's neck is anybody's guess - loot.

We had reports how Sinhala soldiers pasted stickers carrying their names on plundered property. The sticker indicated the new owner by plunder. It was an ingenious method adopted by the plunderers to avoid later quarrels amongst themselves over the spoils.

The matter did not end there. The plundered property was transported in Army vehicles and Naval ships from Tamil Eelam to Sinhala Rata.

The government of Sri Lanka did nothing to prevent destruction or plunder. Nobody was punished for such offences. In fact, the Government pretended not to see such things or feigned ignorance which clearly indicated that the government was encouraging all these crimes.

The government, perhaps, has to reward its soldiers at the battle-front. Perhaps loot is a very fine incentive to keep the soldiers in good spirits at the battle-front. In fact, history is full of record - even from very ancient times - showing kings and generals of winning armies giving sufficient time and leisure for their soldiers to plunder the homes of the people of a defeated country. After all soldiers who had fought a winning war must have some personal reward for the personal risks and labours undertaken by them. This was the reasoning behind the Kings and Generals of yore allowing their armies to plunder the homes of the vanquished. In fact, states themselves plundered many valuable properties of the enemy country and such loot found place in museums of the victorious country.

All these atrocities recorded in history were committed by the forces of one country against the citizens of another country. This barbarity comes very naturally to the Sri Lankan forces in Tamil Eelam.

The moment the Sri Lankan government and its forces destroy Tamil Eelam and its wealth, it also exposes its own false claims to Tamil Eelam territory - for no one wantonly destroys his own possessions.

The war in Sri Lanka is really a war between two countries.

Pathaviya Mini Camp Destroyed

The LTTE carried out a surprise attack in Pathaviya and completely destroyed a mini Sri Lankan Army Camp there.

The news in this connection states that on the midnight of Wednesday, 30th September, the LTTE carried out an attack on Sri Lankan mini-army camp sited at a Sinhala colonized area in Pathaviya, Vavuniya District.

According to the reports, the Tigers captured the mini-camp after a 30 minute-battle and brought it under their control.

15 Sri Lankan soldiers and 5 Sinhala home-guards were reported dead. The rest fled to the camp with injuries.

The Tigers who took control of the camp removed all weaponry therein and later set fire to the camp and completely destroyed it.

The LTTE also foiled an attempt by Sri Lankan soldiers from the adjoining Parakramapura army camp also within the colonized area to go to the relief of the mini-camp that was attacked. The Parakramapura camp soldiers unable to proceed to the rescue, started firing shells from their camp. But the

attacking LTTE cadres returned successfully to base.

BATTLE AT MANNAR

The government of Sri Lanka declared a curfew in the Mannar District from 6 a.m. on Wednesday, September 30th and started a combined attack there.

Reports from Mannar say that the Sri Lankan army from Manthai camp moved towards Adampan with tanks and heavy armoured vehicles. Air support was provided by two bombers and three helicopters.

The Sri Lankan army said that search operations for LTTE carried out by helicopters proved futile. The LTTE lost four of its men in the attack.

But the LTTE fighters took on the moving army at Adampan and fierce battle ensued for five and a half hours from 5-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Tigers said that one of their men died. The Sri Lankan army also stated that one of their soldiers died and four others injured.

According to reports the fight continued for the second day too on Thursday October 1st. No further details are available.

Tigers hit at Poonakari Again

The LTTE struck again for a second time at the Sri Lankan sentry posts at Poonakari on Saturday, September 26.

The first attack by LTTE on Poonakari Sri Lankan Army sentry posts took place on Friday, September 25 resulting in 60 sentry posts and two mini-camps being destroyed as reported in our last week's issue.

The second attack took place the following day at the

Alady sector of the Poonakari Army Camp. Four Sri Lankan soldiers were reported killed. Many were injured.

The Tigers also destroyed a highly sophisticated 2 barrel modern weapon identified as 14-5-MMZPU-2. It is reported that the firing range of this weapon is eight kilometres. A large haul of arms and ammunitions were also recovered by the LTTE in this attack.

The LTTE said that two of its fighters died in this attack.

MILITARISATION CONTINUES

Reports say that Sri Lanka's Army Commander, Cecil Waidyaratne, has said that new security arrangements have been prepared in the border areas.

According to this plan Sinhala colonists settled in the Tamil areas of Northeast will be given military training and arms.

Buddhism....

Continuation from Page 3) appointed the military co-ordinating commander for the Trincomalee District by the Sri Lankan government.

There is no report that these 'Buddhist enthusiasts' put up any Buddha statue in Lucky Wijeyaratne's home town which is Buddhist. But they have put up a Buddha statue in Hindu Trincomalee. The motive should be clear to anyone. It was not long ago that the Army put up a statue of Buddha at the very entrance to the Trincomalee Fort which was built by the Portuguese after destroying the ancient Hindu temple of Koneswaram.

According to the Army Commander's plan military training for 200 Sinhala colonists will be started on September 27. Both men and women colonists will be trained. Three hundred soldiers will also be joined to the trained and armed colonists and together they will provide the security for Sinhala colonists in Vavunia.

Already trained and armed persons are settled in Manal Aru in the name of civilians. Similarly Sinhala settlers in places like Trincomalee are armed in the name of Home Guards.

Thus, it is clear that the Government of Sri Lanka wants to arm all Sinhalese in its desperation to hold its imperium over Tamil Eelam.

Eight Sri Lankan Soldiers Killed at Poonakari

Eight Sri Lankan soldiers including an officer of the rank of Captain died on Friday, September 25 at Poonakari when a military truck hit an LTTE land mine.

The news in this connection states that on Friday, September 25 afternoon a truck belonging to the Sri Lankan Army hit a land-mine laid by the LTTE. Eight soldiers including an officer of the rank of captain were killed.

Ten others were injured.

Sri Lankan news media said that the Army Commander Lt. Gen. Cecil Waidyaratne and Northern Divisional Commander Maj. Gen. Jerry de Silva who had gone to Poonakari on receipt of the news of the LTTE's successful attack earlier in the day at Pallikudah in Poonakari were standing close to the place where the land-mine exploded but escaped by a hair's breath.